Poultry should be fat, and kept twenty-four hours before killing, to have the crop empty. Food in the crop blackens the skin, injures the sale of poultry, and buyers will not pay for this useless weight. Opening the voin in the neck, or bleeding in the month is the proper mode of killing. If bled inside the throat, the bill should be pried open with a piece of chip, and the poultry hung up by the feet on a line. This makes bleeding free and prevents bruising. The head and feet should be left ou and the entrails in. The fiesh should not be mutilated in any manner. Turkeys and chickens dry-picked keep or. Turkeys and chickens dry-picked keep much longer and sell higher than the scalded. If the picking is done by scalding, the water should be heated just to the boiling point, and the pouliry held by the feet, dipped in and out from four to five times, counting three each time in or out. The work should be done neattime in or out. The work should be done neatly, quickly, and thoroughly. After picking, hang up the poultry by the feet in a cool, dry place, till all animal heat is out, and the poultry thoroughly cool and dry. Avoid freezing, as poultry will not keep long after thawing. Wrap in thin, light, strong paper. Brown, and dark, heavy paper, having too much acid in it, injures the poultry. The head should be wrapped separately. Always pack head downward. This throws the soft entrails on the breast bone, the poultry keeping longer in this position. Pack in clean, tight, dry flour barrels. Geese and ducks, after being killed, should have all the feathers picked off, then rubbed all over thoroughly with fine resin, after which dip them in boiling hot water in and out seven or eight times, then rub off the resin, after which dip them in boiling hot water in and out seven or eight times, then rub off the pin-feathers, after which wash off the fowl with warm water, using soap and a hand brush. Immediately after, riuse them well in cold water, then hang them up in a cool, dry place till they are thoroughly dry, when they can be wrapped and packed as before suggested. Positry thus dressed and packed will, in moderately cold weather, keep sweet and fresh for fifteen or twenty days, and can be shipped from the extreme twenty days, and can be shipped from the extreme West with safety, by freight. Never pack poul-try in straw, as in damp or warm weather it causes it to sweat or heat. Game, deer, rabbits, coons, opposums and squirrels should be opened, all the entrails taken out, leaving only the kid-ney fat; then the insides should be wiped per-fectly dry with a soft, clean, dry cloth, after which wrap the small game in paper, packing back downward. Wild tarkeys, ducks, geese, grouse, pheasants, quails, pigeons, and birds of all kinds, should always have the entrails left in them, and the head and feet left on. They should never be mutilated in any manner. Drawn birds sour in a short time, and sell for less than the undrawn, even if sweet. Wrap the head sepa-rately in paper, then the body. Pack the head downward in clean, tight barrels, the same as coultry. Shippers should remember well that poultry. Shippers should remember well that all game and poultry should be thoroughly evid before being packed, otherwise it will soon sweat and heat. Barrels are the best packages that shippers can ship in .- Maryland Farmer.

Farm Work in Pall and Winter.

In the cotton States, no sooner is the crop harvested, than work is commenced preparatory for the new crop. But in Obio and Indiana, we usually wait until spring before we prepare for the spring crops. Now, there is no period in the whole year, when farm work can proceed so profitably as during our fine autumnal weather. profitably as during our line automial weather. In the raising of potatoes, for instance, (to which erop as a larger breadth of ground should be devoted than heretofore,) the ground should be thoroughly prepared in the fall. In doing this, thoroughly prepared in the tail. In doing this, plow in narrow lands, making deep furrows between the lands to draw off all surplus water, so as to cause the stirred soil to become dry the last of February or early in March, when the potato crop should be planted. Now, if these raised lands could be coated with manure and forest leaves mixed together, it would be a two-fold benefit. (1.) Shelter would be given to the soil from the block winks of winter and (2) the benefit. (1.) Shelter would be given to the soil from the bleak winds of winter; and (2.), the ground would be properly fertilized by such a dressing. As early as the weather would permit, say about the 1st of March, the ground should be thoroughly plowed and Early Rose potatoes planted. If planted thus early, on soil warmed by drainage and manure, there need be little fears but the crop will mature so early as to escape any serious injury from the potato bugs.

But not only the work on the potato crop, but the work on the oats and corn crops could be greatly forwarded by improving the fair weather is actumn and winter. In our present scasons, which seem so subject to drought, every spring crop should be got in at the earliest proper time

crop should be got in at the earliest proper time possible. And we know that owing to the great pressure that is upon the farmer during the fine growing weather of spring, many crops fail to be got in until late, and that this late planting or sowing is often the cause of a poor turnout when the crops are harvested.

sowing is often the cause of a poor turnout when the crops are harvested.

Indeed, there is so much needed winter work on every farm, such as plowing when the weath-er will permit, the saving and hanling of man-ure, the repairing of fences and gates, construct-ing drains, etc., etc., that it would seem the true policy for farm hands to be hired by the year only. The farm teams should always be doing work counch to past for their kearing. policy for farm hands to be mired by the year only. The farm teams should always be doing to their keeping. But how work enough to pay for their keeping. But how can this be done in winter, when the farm hands candidate for office, but I am a candidate for tics can use. have been discharged! Besides, this turning hands off, to idle away their time for four or five months, does it not exert a most demoralizing influence upon them ! We wishour readers would ponder on this subject .- Cincinnati Gazette.

Covering Ruspberries for Winter.

Most of the improved new varieties of raspberries need protection during winter, such, for
example, as the Fastolf, Antwerp, and Brinckle's
Orange. Some or all of these will sometimes live
through, but it they do this, they will be less
vigorous, and fruit nuch less than if covered. It
is not so much the hard freezing that injures
them as the alternate sudden freezing and thawing they receive in the open air. Two inches of
soil thrown over the canes bent down, prevents
a sudden change of temperature, and is quite as
good as a deeper covering. Probably most persons will have attended to it before reading this,
but if not, it should be done at once, or at the but if not, it should be done at once, or at the first moment when the ground is unfrozen.

but if not, it should be done at once, or at the first moment when the ground is unfrozen.

Raspberries may be covered with straw, soft hay, boards and earth. A covering of earth has always been found the best. Many people make unnecessary laber—bending dewn and covering cane by cane. We rapidly protect ours as follows: Commencing at one end of a row, bend all the canes toward the other end, packing them in closely, so they form a compact time of plants, requiring but little earth to cover them. We prefer the fork spade, as less liable to injure them. Run the spade under the hill, and gently incline it to the side you wish to lay it down. Without this tipping, the canes are liable to break off at the surface. Having bent over the first hill, and thrown just earth enough over some part of it to be in the surface. the surface. Having bent over the first nul, and thrown just earth enough over some part of it to hold it there, go on to the second hill, and follow the same course to the end of the row. Next shrow on sufficient earth, from between the rows, to saver them from law in the same does not be saver them. to cover them from two to three inches deep, or just sufficient to prevent the winter rains from washing them bare, and they are in the very best winter quarters, with ditches between the rows to pass of the surplus water. Remove them in the spring, as soon as the severe freezing is over.—Asserious Agriculturist.

Hasbands, stop hasging your socks on that same cream jar to dry over night.

Women, stop putting your butter in the back bed-room to stay until you are ready to go to market.

harret.

Ladies, stop holding your noses when you go into your cellars to attend to your milk You might as well smell the rat and mold, as to est

inight as well smell the rat and mold, as to eat it daily in your butter and cream.

Women, stop telling fibs when you take your butter to the store. Did anybody ever know a woman to sell butter over a week old? Stop coloring your butter with annitio, and then asking folks if they can't tests the bine grass in it. ing folks if they can't taste the bine grass in it.

How to Hang Hogs.—A correspondent of the Western Raral says:—Take the hind wheels, axtetree and reach of a common wagon. Fasten a common farm ladder to the axle-tree, and the reach. Let the ladder extend five feet behind the axle-tree. Back the hind end of the ladder on to the bench where your dressed hog lies, roll him on the ladder, then let one man or lad take hold of the forward round of the ladder and play horse, and transleit five or ten rols to where you wish to hang the bogs. Ground the forward end of the ladder, and your hog is in passion for the gallows. Try it once, and you will never lubber lift again.

CARROTS FOR HORSES.-Experiments have shown that the best way to feed carrots to horses, is in conjunction with eats.

Mangers should be low, and stables well ven-tilated and lighted. Many horses are made blind by being kept in the dark.

#### The fun of the Thing.

COME HOME, MOTHER!

Mother, dear mother, come home with me now The clock in the steeple strikes ten; You said that you only wanted to stay One hour to pray with the nase? The bests are not made, the dishes unwashed, And our hired girl she is out too; While all the children are still undressed, And they are crying for you.

Come home! come home! come home! Please, mother, dear mother, come home! Hear the sweet voice of your child! De not fursake us at home! Oh! how can you resist!—do leave off your Please, mother; we need you to home!

Mother, dear mother, come home with me now. The clock in the steeple strikes eleven; For all of the duties that you do neglect, You'll answer to Father in Heaven! Lot it answer to rather in Heaven; Our fire is low, and pa soon will come. And dinner I cannot complete: For weary and worn of five hours' work, He'll look for something to eat, Come home, etc.

Mother, dear mother, come home with me now The clock in the steeple strikes twelve; The dimer's not ready, and pa has come, With the food lying coil on the shell. He seemed so sad, when he spoke with a sigh, As he was asking for you. With the work of the second of

Mother, dear mother, come bome with me now;
The clock in the steeple strikes one;
You said you were croming right home from the street.
As soon as your prayer was done.
Our fire has gone out, and we are alone,
And pa a hungry at work unit tea;
And poor brother Benny is not feeling well,
With no one to help him but me.
Come home, etc.

Mother, dear mother, come home with me now;
The clock in the steeple strikes two;
The house has grown colder, and Benny is worse,
But he has been calling for you.
Indeed, he is worse; I'm afraid he will die,
If you'll not quit praying out men:
And those are the words I now come to bring:
Come quick, or you'll not see him again.
Come home, etc.

Mother, dear mother, come home with me new;
The clock in the steeple strikes three;
The house is so lonely, the hours so long.
For Benny has gone and left me.
Yes, I am alone: poor Benny is dead;
And gone to Heaver's bright dome;
And these were the very last words that he said;
I want to see Mamma at home.

Come home, etc.

Affected Denfuess. A stranger dismounted at the door of the — Hotel, and gave his horse too the officious waiter. The bar keeper opened the register to take his

"You are right," said he, "a single room would be more agreeable," and he walked into the sup-per room to which the crowd of boarders were

per room to which the crowd of boarders were passing. The bar keeper ran after him, scream-ng in his ear—
"What name did you say?"
"Thank you, I can find the way; don't put conself to any trouble."
On his return to the bar room, a waiter took up his saddle hars, and told the dual street took

On his feture to the bar room, a waiter took up his saddle bags, and told the deaf stranger he would show him his chamber.

"My friend who will spend the evening with me, prefers plain sherry; said he. "You may send up a bottle, and a few cigars."

"I did not," said the bar keeper, "exactly understand your name."

"I think a little ice would improve the wine," was the answer. And now! I think of the wine,"

was the answer. And now I think of it, you may put the bottle in a wine cooler." His friend now joined him, and they walked to his room together. The waiter who brought it up ventured once

er. The watter who brought it up ventured once more to inquire his name.

"Nothing more," said he, except a slice of ham, a pickle, and a little bread and cheese. The next morning after breakfast, when the stranger's horse was at the door, he asked for his bill. He was told it was six dollars and three quarters.

"You are very kind—I had expected to pay you; but if this is your enstom, to charge nothing for the first visit, you shall not lose by it—all my friends in Spongeville will certainly give

all my friends in Spongeville will cortainly give you at least one call when they come into this

you at least one call when they come into this city—good morning."

"I would thank you to pay your bill before you go?" screamed the bar keeper.

"I am obliged to you," said the deaf gentleman. "I can put them ou," and he took up his saidle bags and departed. As he mounted, the bystanders began to laugh immoderately at the awkward embarrassment which ufflicted the barkeeper, who was in despair, while he bayled after the delinguent, who continued howing and Reeper, who was in despair, while he bawled at ter the delinquent, who continued bowing, and repeating his assurances, that he would certainly temember the accommodations, civility, and liberality of the house, and recommend it to all his friends who might pass through the city.

The gentleman who, so well affected deafness, won the wager he had staked on the success of his scheme, and paid his bill the next time he visited the city.

A STRIKE FROM THE SHOULDER,-Candidate-Madam, I am a candidate for the important office of \_\_\_\_\_, will your husband vote for me? Madame-I can't tell you, sir, you will have to e him in person.

matrimony. You see, I am trying to kill two birds with one stone.

Madam—So you are, are you? Well, one stone

may do well enough for electioneering purposes, but it won't do to hunt a wife with.—Doniphan

A MINISTER of fine descriptive powers was on e occasion preaching about heaven, and to ow the absurdity of Emanuel Sweedenborg on show the absurdity of Emanuel Sweetlenborg on the subject, drew a graphic picture of the Swed-enborgian beaven, with its beautiful fields, fine horses, cows and pretty women; and in the midst of his glowing description a good old eister, car-ried away with the scene, went into raptures, and exclaimed: "Glory! glory!" The preacher was so disconcerted that he paused, scenning hardly to know what to do, till the presiding el-der in the stand behind him cried out to the shoater: "Hold on there, sister! you are shout-ing over the wrong heaven."

Tom L— was death on a joke. I recollect once that the Professor called him up to a ques-tion of astronomy on the eclipse of the sun. Tom was somewhat fashionable among we seniors, but was unable to give the desired information.
"Well," said the Professor in his quizzical growl, "suppose you were appointed astronomer general to the United States, and they wanted

to know the time of the next eclipse, what would you do?"
"Why," said Tom, as sober as a deacon, "I'd resign the office."

AN IGNORANT LADY .- A lady whose beauty, ax ignorant Laby.—A lady whose beauty, rather than her good sense, engaged her a companion for life who held a public office in the beginning of the late war, was in company with a number of women, when the times were the subnumber of women, when the times were the sub-ject of conversation, and it was suspected by some that the lady's husband was in favor of the tory interest, but she, with great spirit, contradicted it, asserting that she "keee, and all her neighbors knew, and many of them could not but know, that her husband was one of the greatest libertines in that part of the country.

We do not believe that any of our readers are guilty of the following practices; but we will enumerate a few that a "Farmer's Wife" in the New York Tribuse complains of:

Stop putting lard into your butter; if we must eat hog's fat, pray give it to us pure, and not mixed with rancid butter.

A GROCER on Gratiot street keeps "a little brown jug" near his cider barrel, and when he wants to do the fair thing by a customer he mine less some of the contents of the aforesaid jug with the cider. He made a mingle yesterday, for an old farmer, but got in a great deal of whiskey and very little cider. About an hour after drink ing the farmer was observed leaning against a Girl, stop dipping your fingers in the bucket of all dirty abits, this is the worst.

Wives, stop setting your cream jar in the fam. Wives, stop setting your cream jar in the fam. Husbands, stop hanging your goods.

Husbands, stop hanging your goods.

In a hospital at Montpelier, France, is a pain a hospital at Montpelier, France, is a pa-tient who has just swallowed a thermometer left on his table, while suffering from temporary de-lirium. They have a great deal of trouble with him now. When he drinks hot coffee that ther-mometer fles up against the roof of his mouth hard enough to lift his hat off, and when he eats her croam it gets down in his best and were set. ice cream it gets down in his boots and worries

"Dad, if I were to see a duck on the wing, and were to shoot it, would you lick me?" "Oh, no, my son; it would show that you were a good marksman, and I would feel proud of you." "Well, then, dad, I peppered your old Museavy duck as he was flying over the fence busist, and it would have done you good to see him drop."

"Way do they call the people who live in the South Sea Islands "cannibals?" asked an old lady of a sailor. "Because they live on other people," answered the sailor. "Then my son-in-law must be a cannibal," said she, pensively, "for he lives on me."

A rop once bothered one of the Rothschilds by boasting of a set of malachite studs he had just bought, and asking the great banker if he did not admire them. "Oh, yes," says Rothschild, "very pretty, indeed; I've got a mantlepiece like that at home."—Harper's Magazine.

A Brokery man, known to the Argus, being caught in a shower in Chicago, took asivantage of the first shelter he could find, and was greatly astonished when a native female accounted him with the remark that she'd harpoon him with a hair-pin if he didn't get out of her shoe.

#### Aseful and Curious.

Look into Your Wells.

Only a few days since, I was at a certain place where the people were complaining that the water of their well was becoming had, almost unfit to be useed. Higherto the water had been excellent, clear and cool. Upon close inspection the water appeared a little riley, and contained some fine hair and fur. I took a looking glass and reflected the sun-light to the bottom of the well, when to the bear of every one, there was a when, to the horror of every one, there was a dead rabbit floating on the surface about half decayed, and a dead monse and a dead tond, so far decayed that their flesh was half rotten. A boy was directed to draw out the water, most of which was removed in one hour. Then he was let down to the bottom of the well, the dead animals were removed, the fifth all scraped up, and the bottom washed and scrabbed thoroughly with a broom. The next morning there was abandance of clean water, clear as a running rill from a mountain spring. What a desirable change the labor of one hour effected in that wa-

A gentleman related to me an instance that occurred in Central New York, in which the wa-ter in the well near the dwelling house became so offensive that one could scarcely drink it. The well had been cleaned out only a year previous, hence the conclusion was that a new vein of water, passing through some peculiar stratum of earth, had lately been opened into the well. The water was drawn out, and at the bottom the shocking sight of a dead man electrified the inmates of the dwelling. About three weeks pre-vious that man had disappeared in a mysterious

By holding a mirror at a proper angle over the well when the sun is low in the west or east, and by looking through a tube of any sort of mateterial, one can see distinctly all over the bottom of a deep well. Near the middle of the day it sometimes be necessary to employ two mir-In case the well is in the cellar, or is en tors. In case the weit is in the ceilar, or is each closed by a well house, two mirrors will be necessary in directing the sun's rays to the bottom. Let the wells be properly protected by a tight curb, and look into them frequently. Even when the month is secured by a curb, rats, mice and rats are liable to fall into the water.—Cor. N. Y. Herald.

A correspondent writes as follows about the sanitary power of a well known plant:

"I have discovered a remedy for pulmonary consumption. It has cured a number of cases after they had commenced bleeding at the lungs and the hectic flush was already on the cheek. After trains this remedy to my own satisfaction. After trying this remedy to my own satisfaction, After trying this remeily to my own satisfaction, I have thought that philanthropy required that I should let it be known to the world. It is the common unillen, steeped strong and sweetened with coffee sugar, and drank freely. The herb should be gathered before the end of July, if convenient. Young or old plants are good dried in the shade, and kept in clean paper bags. The medicine must be continued from three to six medicine must be continued from three to six months, according to the nature of the disease. It is good for the blood vessels also. It strengthens the system, and builds up, instead of taking away strength. It makes good blood and takes inflamation from the lungs. It is the wish of the writer that every periodical in the United States. Canada and Europe, should publish this receipt for the benefit of the human family. Lay this up and keep it in the house ready for use."

A Berlin journal describes a method of producing what it claims has been proven to be the most beautiful of all known white colors for woolen goods. For each hundred pounds of wool are taken three pounds of alum, two pounds of sulphuric acid, one pound of cream of tartar, and three ounters of an university of an university of the violet. three-quarters of an onnce of dry iodine violet. In this the wood is immersed for an hour, at a temperature of 104 degrees, Fab. The iodine violet used is a bluish, and the quantity necessory varies, of course, slightly in amount, with the tone of the desired white. A fresh bath of three pounds of chlorade of barium is made, and into this the blued wool is introduced and left for two hours, at the temperature above mamed. The result is a deposit of sulphate of barytes in the wood, which retained a quantity of sulphurie acid from the first bath. This has the effect of giving to the wool a most beautiful whiteness, far surpassing that obtained by any other means, and also increases its weight eighteen per cent.

TREATMENT OF DYSPEPSIA.-Dyspepsia arises from a great variety of causes, and different per-sons are relieved by different remedies, according to the nature of the disease and condition of the stomach. We know a woman who has derived great benefeit from drinking a tumbler of sweet milk—the richer and fresher the better—when-ever a burning sensation is experienced in the stomach. An elderly geutleman of our acquain tance, who was afflicted for many years with great distress after eating, has effected a cure by mixing a tablespoonful of wheat bran in half a tumbler of water, and drinking it half an hour after his meals. It is necessary to stir quickly and drink immediately, or the bran will adhere bacco are probably the worst substances dyspep-

BOILED DUCK.—Prepare for cooking a fine plump tame duck, and lay it 5 or 6 minutes in warm water. Then put it into a clean large bowl or deep dish, and pour over it a pint of rich boiled milk, in which has been melted 2 tablespoonfuls of nice fresh butter. Let the duck soak in the milk 3 hours, or till it has absorbed seak in the milk 3 hours, or till it has absorbed nearly all the liquid. Next, dredge the duck with flour. Boil it in cold water for half an hour till tender all through. Have ready a quan-tity of onion sauce made with milk and butter, and flavored with powdered mace or nating. Cover the duck all over with the onion sauce, so as to smother it entirely. Then send it to the table hot. This is a French dish (canard bonille).

How to KEEP THE DOG FROM BARKING .-- A genius from Alabama has made a discovery which will prevent a dog from barking. A post is put up alongside of the dog house, and on the top of the post is a pulley. A clothes line is attached to the collar of the dog and through a pulley, and thence to the belchamber of the sleeper. The dog barks and Bill pulls the rope. Soon the dog's head is heavenward, and his feet leave the ground. A movent assented he is leave to the general assented to the general assented to the leave to the general assented to t ground. A moment suspended, he is let down, and with his tail turned inward, forward he scoots for his kennel, with no further desire to elevate himself by his bark. Two pulls for the first night is a permanent care. first night is a permanent cure,

LEMON JUICE AS A LOCAL APPLICATION IN DIPTHERIA.—In a clinical lecture by M. Bucquoy, delivered at the Hopital Cochin, he expressed his preference for lemon juice, as a local application in diptheria, to acids, chlorate of potash, nitrate of silver, perchloride of iron, alum or lime water. He uses it by dipping a little plng of cotton wood, twisted around a wire, in the juice, and pressing it against the diseased sur-face four or five times daily.

BREAKFAST BISCUIT.-Take a piece of risen bread dough, and work into it one beaten egg and a teaspoonful of butter or lard. When it is thoroughly amalgamated, flour your hands and make it into balls the size of an egg; rub a tin over with milk, and set them in a quick oven for twenty minutes, and serve them hot for breakfast. When eaten, break them open; to cut would make them heavy.

To STIFFEN LINEN.-Such articles as collars, enffs, etc., which require to be made very stiff, should be starched in the following way: Mix should be scarched in the following way: Mix a tablespoonful of starch with enough cold water to make it smooth, and turn on enough boiling vater to boil it ten mioutes; then add a piece of white wax the size of a three-cent piece and a teaspoonful of alcohol.

To Cook LIVER.-Cut the liver in thin slices, dip each slice in wheat flour or roiled crackers, and fry in hot lard or beef dripping. Season with pepper and salt. It must be thoroughly cooked and a fine brown. Calf's liver is the most delicate, but beef's liver, cooked this way.

THE Scientific American cautions people against THE Scientific American cautions people against the too frequent use of camphor as a medicine. It was the nature of camphor is that of a ner-cons stimulant, similar to opium or alcohol, and when taken in large doses, causes irritation of the nervous system, and produces convulsions, often fatal in their effects.

PANNED OYSTERS.—Put fifty oysters in a stew-PANNED OUSTERS.—Pat nity oysters in a stew-pan over a quick fire, with four ounces of butter, two salt spoonfuls of sait, and one each of ground allspice, white pepper and mace. Give one boil, and they are ready to serve; if longer cooked, they become tough and indigestible.

GREEN SALVE. - One quarter pound land; one onnce rosin; onnee besswax; one drachin verdi-gris; melt well and stir well. This is one of best thesalves known for old sores, nleers, cancers, scrofulous sores, ents and wounds.

REMEDY FOR CROUP.-Half a teaspoonful of pulverized alum in a little molasses. It is a simple remedy, one almost always on hand, and one dose seldom fails to give relief. If it should, repeat it after one hour.

Two Italian physicians are said to have dis-covered a liquid which instantly steps the flow-ing of blood from any kind of a wound.

## A Representative and Champion of American

Prospectus for 1875 -- Eighth Year.

Art Taste!

THE ALDINE, THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA,

Issued Monthly. 'A Magnificent Conception, wonderfully carried out."

The necessity for a popular medium for the representa-ion of the productions of our great artists, has always seen recognized, and many attempts have been made to need the want. The successive failures which so invaria-dly followed each attempt in this country to establish an

meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attemp in this country to establish an arr journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and ability to meet it were shown, the public atomic railied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—THE ALDINE.

THE ALDINE while issued with all the regularity, has more of the temporary or though interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscelliny of pure, light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number off-rieds a fresh pleasure to its triends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior chaqueses as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—about and unapproached—absolutely without codipetition in price or character. The possessor of a conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without completition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other alone or number of volumes for lea times its cost; and then, there is the clerome, besides? The national feature of THE ALDINE must be taken

The national feature of THE ALDINE must be taken in no narrow sense. Troe art is cosmopolitan. While THE ALDINE is a strictly American institution it does not confine itself entirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one that will discriminate only on grounds of intrinsic meril. Thus, while phoining before the patterns of THE ALDINE, as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters, giving subscribers all the pheasure and instruction obtainable from beauce or foreign sources.

The artistic illustration of American scenery, oxidinal of the Seminary and Grounds from bone or foreign sources.

The artistic illustration of American scenery, original with THE ALDINE, is an important feature, and its magnifecent plates are of a size more appropriate to the satisfactory treatment of details than can be afforded by any inferior page. The judicious interspersion of landscape, marine, figure, and animal subjects, sustain an unabated interest, impossible where the cope of the work contines the artist too closely to a single style of subject. The literature of THE ALEINE is a light and graceful accomposition with your three following the straight contributions of the subject and property of the subject and property of the subject and property of the subject and accompaniment, worthy of the artistic features, with our such technical disquisitions as do not interfere with the popular interests of the work.

PREMIUN FOR 1875.

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful pur-rait, in oil colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in former issue attracted so much attention.

"Man's Unselfish Friend"

will be welcome in every home. Everybody laves such a dog, and the pertrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the verifiable presence of the animal itself. It is seems the verifiable presence of the animal itself. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage tells that his own Newfound-laad dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it has Aithough so natural, no one who sees this premium chronic will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

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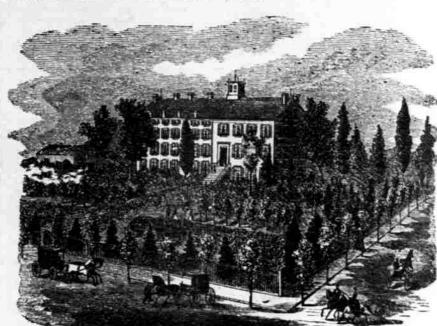
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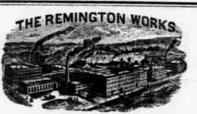


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